Amusements.

THIS EVENING-ITALIAN OPERA-DON GIOVANNI MINE THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Paristenne Ballet

WALLACK'S THEATER.
WALLACK'S THEATER.

THIS EVENING-IRELAND AS IT WAS-IRISH TIGER-ROUGH DIAMOND. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

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THIS MYENING-ENGLISH OPERA-MARITANA. Richings Opera NEW-YORK THEATER.
THUS EVENING-JEANIE DEANS. Miss Rose Eginge-

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DAY AND EVENING—OUR TENEMENT HOUSES—TWO HUND
RED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES—VAN AMBURGE'S COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS. NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING—THE RUNNELLS FAMILY — Prof. HUTCHIN FORS ACTING DOGS—ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN FRATS New-Tork Circus Truspe.

WOOD'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING-OSCAR, THE HALF-BLOOD. Mr. and Mrs.
M. Saice

THIS ROPENING-CONCERT FOR THE ORPHEON SCHOOL BUND-No. Jerome Honkes etc.

THIS EVENING-NORMA (buriesque)-PATTI IN PARIS, etc.

THIS EVENING-Griffin & Christy's Minstrels-THE BLACK CROOK (beriesque)-NEW ACTS, MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING, &c. THIS RVENING-M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. The Automa

TRIS EVENING-BUNYAR TABLEAUX. Corner Twenty-thind-sand Broadway.

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TESTED BY TIME. -For Throat Diseases, Colds, and Coughs, "Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES" have proved the efficacy by a lest of meny years. The good effects resulting from the date of the Troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

To MOTHERS. Mrs. Winstow's Scotning State for children is an old and wel tried remedy. It has stood the test of many, many years, and ner known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorate the atomach and howels, sures wind colle, and gives rest and health to the shild and comfort to the mother.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP," Having the fac simile of "Cours & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper All others are hase imitations.

THE EUREKA BRICK MACHINE makes 3,500 splendid Brick per haur, with only nine men and one poil harses, or 4,220 per haur by stead twoors. Has no complex merchaners to be petrug out of order or by sing down. Its great simplicity and marvelous power command the applicate of every expert, at sight. We challenge the world to produce its equal. Sangactive generated to all perchasers.

Annan Raqua, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

atic, relelizated for perfect simplicity, great strength, and immensa appreciating power, is anamanyment, with eight men and two horces to temper two clay and make 3,000 to 1,000 elegant bricks per hour. J. H. Kandon, Puppietor No. 71 Broadway, N. Y. Room 23. PETER COOPER'S GREATINE, makes delicious

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GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

> FLORENCE Reversible Flowers as Sawing-Maining as Benj family machine in the world.
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ELLIPTIC S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing-sources, No 50 Broadway. Highest premiums Maryland Institute MAGRIMAN, No. 543 Broadway. Highest praminus Maryland Institute N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1995. WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEW-

WEED SEWING MACHINE,-Improved Wheel, GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEW-

BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE SEWING-MACHINES. CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE .- The best ever anniactured. Wholesale and retail: also applied at No. 6 Aster House. anniactured. Wholesale and retail: also applied at No. 6 Aster Bouse.
Pries.—This distressing affection permanently

ored. No surgical operation required. The worst cases successfully readed. Apply at Dr. A. Uruzara Medical Office. No. 38 East Fourth-t, third door from the Bower, and between Sowery and Broadway. Curry years special attention given to this painful discuss.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, keeps is glessy and from falling out; removes Dandruff; the a Gressing used. Sold by Rusuron, No. 10 Astor House, and Druggists. Comfort and cure for the RUPTURED .- Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents.

Address Dr. E. B. Footz, No. 3,130 Broadway, New York. Old Eves made new without spectacles, doc for or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents.

Address Dr. E. B. Foorz, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

AT EVERDELL'S CARD DEPOT, No. 302 Broad ay, New-York, the elegant Crystal Weshing and Visiting Cards and verlopes, Freuch Note Paper, Seals, Monograms, Stemping in Colors, BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE- The best in the LADIES, DISCARD INJURIOUS PADDINGS.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK. REPUBLICAN GAINS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
The municipal elections in the towns of Westchester County took place on Tuesday. Last year the Board stood eight Republicans to 16 Democrats. This year the Republicans elected 11 members to 13 Democrats, a gain of three. The following are the returns:

crats, a gain of three. The following are the returns:

Bedford—H. D. Robertson, Rep.; Cortlandt—U. Hill (prob.), Rep.; East Chester—Masterson, Rep.; Greenburgh—Wilsea, Dem.; Harrison—E. Willets, Dem.; Lewishorough—D. Hunt, Rep.; Mount Pleasant—J. H. Husted, Dem.; Morrisania—Cauldwell, Dem.; Mamaroneck——Dem.; North Castle—J. Hopkins, Rep.; New Castle—F. Carpenter, Rep.; New Rochelle———Dem.; Ossining—Lawrance, Dem.; Paudridge—A. H. Lockwood, Dem.; Pye—J. H. Downing (prob.), Dem.; Somers—Wm. Leed, Rep.; Scarsdale—Geo. P. Neisen, Rep., (gain); West Farms—Samuel M. Purdy, Dem.; Westchester—A. Hatfield, Dem.; White Plains—John D. Gray, Dem.; Yorktown—Jos. Palmer (prob.), Rep. (gain); Yonkers—Ethan Flagg (prob.), Rep. (gain); Pelliam—Hagerman, Dem.; North Salem—Jos. Sutton, Rep.

town—Jos. Palmer (prob.), Rep. (gain); Yonkers—Ethan Flagg (prob.), Rep. (gain); Pelham—Hagerman, Dem.; North Salem—Jos. Sutton, Rep.
In Ossining Township G. A. Brandreth was defeated by a majority of about thirteen votes; so that with a slight change the County may be Republican. The Republican gain has been regular for two or three years, and it is confidently predicted that the County, hitherto strongly Democratic, will be carried against the Democrats next Fall.

NEW-YORK STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

TREMUMENTO THE TRIBUNE. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 27,-The trustees of the State Insbriate Asylum located at this place have secured the services of Albert Day, M. D., as Superin-tendent. He was the organizer and successful manager of the Washingtonian House of Boston for the treatment and cure of hisbriates. They hope to open the institu-tion for the reception of patients about the first of May helt.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. BALTIMORE, Md., March 27.—After two days session, the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Masons voted to night to separate—19 to 3; none in the negative except the Potomac Chapter of Georgetown, D. C.

THE POISONING CASE IN NEWARK.-Mrs. Leist, who was arrested in Newark on Monday, on a charge of attempting to poison a Mrs. Englehorn, was yesterday admitted to bail, the physicians failing to find anything like poison in the coffee from which Mrs. Englehorn had been druking.

New Dork Daily Er ham

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1867.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whater intended for insertion must be authoritizated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for od faith.

as letters for this office should be addressed to "TRE TRIB-New York,
undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Letters from our Correspondents in London and Constantinople, Musical, and Dramatic Notices, Personal Items, Civil Court Reports, and other matters, appear on the second page. The Money Article, and Markets, will be found on the third page, and Literary Items on the sixth

page. The Eight-Hour bill passed the Assembly vesterday by a vote of 73 to 41. The Workingmen of Connecticut will remember that this is the act of a Republican Legislature.

The New-York Times gravely announces that "Gen. Grant has not expressed an opinion as "to the propriety or necessity of an adjourn-"ment." We think the assurance of The Times can hardly be called necessary.

The Republican State Convention of Mary land yesterday adopted resolutions against the Convention proposed by the Legislature, for delegates to which Rebels will vote, and calling upon Congress to establish impartial suffrage in the State.

A resolution pledging sympathy from America to the people of Ireland and Crete was reported yesterday by Mr. Banks from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. An amendment discounte nancing the Fenian movement was rejected, and the original resolution passed unanimously.

has had two hearings, and is satisfied. They reaffirm Mr. Smythe's unfitness for his position, and demand his immediate removal. A resolution expressing all these facts as the sense of the House was passed yesterday by a vote of 68 to 38.

In the question of adjournment, which came up in the House yesterday, Mr. Schenck's amendment for a graduated adjournment was agreed to by Yeas 75, Nays 51. It provides for recess from to-day till the first Wednesday in June, and the first Wednesday in September, with power to the presiding officer to issue proclamations if it be not necessary to convene. The two Houses are still at issue on

The correspondents of the Western paper are publishing some very amusing accounts of the way in which appointments are made by the President and confirmed by the Senate in Washington. The amount of horse-jockeying | trade. which is now carried on in our Capitol, according to these reports, is astounding. When it comes to be told as a matter of history it will not be very creditable to the parties concerned.

The Legislature yesterday passed the bill for a Constitutional Convention, the only important opposition being made in the Assembly, where the vote was 73 to 47. It will doubtless be immediately signed by the Governor. The negro suffrage clause has been stricken out, a fact due to a minority of Republicans who joined with the Democrats on this question. April 23 is fixed as the date of the election of delegates.

Gen. Sheridan has been summary as we knew he would be when he had the power to sweep out disloyalty from high places in Louisiana. In a brief order he dismisses the Attorney-General, A. J. Herron, and Mayor Monroe, and Judge Abell, two notorious promoters of massacre, into merited obscurity or infamy. The new appointees are men of unquestioned loyalty, singled out by Gen. Sheridan's own eye, and their accession to power marks a change for the better in the state of civilization near the Gulf. With the impetus thus given by military order, and under military safeguard, Louisiana will ere long reform and reconstruct itself.

Mr. English, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Connecticut, claims as a merit that he voted in Congress for certain great measures and principles of the Republican party. Such a claim is an acknowledgment, and none stronger could be made. Nothing could more powerfully show the moral supremacy of Republicanism than that its opponents quote as evidence of their patriotism the support they have given to its measures. There is not one leading principle of the Democratic party upon which Mr. English dare ask his election as Governor from the people of Connecticut. It sustained Slavery, it embarrassed the Government, it opposed the war, it declared the war a failure, it was ready to make peace on the basis of disunion. What chance would Mr. English have, should be quote the Chicago platform, or the speeches of Vallandigham or Thomas H. for his veto of the former. Seymour, as expressions of his policy? These things he may well wish forgotten. He is compelled to search his record for a few instances in which he acted with the Republican party in many thousands who carn a living in this order to strengthen such poor reasons as he has to claim election. To do this is to indorse his opponents, and to advocate the reelection than once per week, which has thus far been of Gov. Hawley, and the voters of Connecticut will not fail to see the fact.

The leading principles of the Ministerial Reform bill were for the first time explained by the Premier at a meeting of the Conservative members of Parliament, held at his residence | Mott Haven in twenty to thirty minutes, and on the 15th of March. The borough franchise might be, if we had the right sort of a railread. is to be based on household rating, with two With one that crosses nearly a hundred streets years residence and personal payment of rates. on their level, it is of course impossible. But In addition to the occupation franchise, there give us an unimpeded steam road, and we are to be franchises founded upon deposits in ought to be in Westchester County within savings banks, money in the funds, the pay- twenty-five minutes of our starting hence. ment of direct taxes to the amount of 20s. a year, and educational franchises. No existing Summer residents in Westchester County would boroughs. The redistribution scheme is to remain as it was recently expounded by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The important feature is said to be the principle of duality of voting which will be created in respect of one of the second o franchise is to be affected by the bill. In be annually quadrupled for years. And such Hampton be thus candid ! Let us wait and

ing's issue we learn that the Reform bill was yesterday advanced to a second reading by a unanimous vote. The adoption of the principle of household saffrage by a Tory Ministry is pointed out by the Liberal papers of London as one of the most striking proofs of the progress of liberal opinion.

The new bill on the press which has been proposed by the French Government is fully as unpopular as the army reorganization bil. The only favorable changes are that henceforth no previous authorization is needed for starting a new paper, and that instead of being persecuted by the Home Office for unspecified offenses, the paper will have the benefit of a trial, and the judges must set forth in ther sentence their reasons for inflicting it. But, on the other hand, the risks of newspapers have been aggregated; the fines are meant to le crushing, and correctional judges may now suspend a paper for half a year, at a tine, whereas formerly they could only be suspended for two months.

The late Henry W. T. Mali, for many years Consul-General of Belgium at this port, has left by his will the sum of \$1,000 as the nucleus of a fund for erecting a monument to John Brown. In case the monument is rot built within five years, the money is to go to the next of kin to the brave old martyr of liberty. It ought to be a mortification to American-born Republicans that the first contribution for this purpose should have come from one who was not only a foreigner but the official representative of a foreign monarchy; though nebody who knows how honorably lfr. Mali was listinguished by devotion to free principles and sturdy loyalty to the country of his adoption, will be surprised at such an evideuce of his political faith and his appreciation of nobility of character. We are confident that the example he set will be zealously followed, and that a monument fund worthy of the cause whose representative it is to commemorate vill be raised promptly. The Union League Club might very properly take this matter in hand.

day in the Assembly; and the uniformity with which bills all but unanimously passed in one House are killed in the other, leads us to apprehend the defeat of this measure.

Yet it should not be defeated. If it is de fective in any feature, let it be amended; if it tumble-down rookeries that serve us for Markets,

ort:		
Years. 1843	209,169,242 219,644,714	873,440,526 78,566,526 219,256,303 270,228,608 209,345,803 108,285,000
Our external C	ommerce has	increased in bu

į	well as	value;	is is s	een by	the fo	llowing
	Years.	T	as Arrivi	nt.	Ton	: Cleared.
	1841		549,02		41	17,325
	1851	1	,624,053	3	1,2	14,235
	1863	2	426.93	5	2,34	7,410
	1864	2	.261.90			9,443
	1885	2	,940,977	3	2,13	19,333
	1866. (9	mos.).2	153,99	1	1,05	12,276
	AT 10 7 3 4 7 40	- LEW VANDOUS		THE COLUMN		A 115.

Our 'inland Commerce has increased in like ratio-as witness the following aggregate receipts of agricultural products from our State

1865—By Canals and Railroads 4,500,000 turs.

commerce our City should have solid stone piers, with strong fire-proof warehouses thereon, into which the cargoes of ships and of canalboats should be cheaply and rapidly hoisted, and the vessels thus unloaded should again be laden without changing their positions, and without one pound of their contents having been carted even a single block in our City. Such wharves and piers would save millions per annum to the people who make their exchanges through this port; and would thus increase our trade by increasing the area that feeds it, the number who could not afford to trade elsewhere. This beneficent improvement must be made: wherefore, we pray the Legislature to give it the needed impulse at once.

doubt, many Senators voted in the majerity from the purest motives; yet we are confident others voted with them to punish the op-

We have not and never had a penny's interest in any City Railroad whatever, vet we feel badly hit by this defeat. For we are among the City, yet have our homes in the River Counties; and we would really like to go home oftener our Summer allowance. But we must give about an hour and a quarter to the first seven miles of our homeward journey; and that dooms us to spend in town each night in the week but Friday and each day but Saturday. We ought to be whisked from City Hall Park to Were such facilities now afforded, the City's

or more of the new franchises. The water week and subduct; we if this Legishave many oring in a Reform bill lature shall disched without chartering out the Blacks | illuminate the vessel itself out on the road that will take us quickly out into west- publican) Senate's propagation of the Blacks | illuminate the vessel itself out on the chester and bring us back as swiftly, we shall endeavor to learn and to set forth the why.

WORK AND WAGES.

The journeymen composing the regularly organized associations or guilds of several trades in this City have resolved to strike for higher wages on Monday next. This fact evokes the following suggestions:

I. Every man has a right to hold his labor or its product at such price as he shall see fit, subject only to the laws of the land. He has a right to agree or combine with other laborers or producers not to sell below a given rate, whether that rate be reasonable or not. If he asks, or they combine to exact, too much, the general public will thereby be annoyed and embarrassed; but the chief loss will fall on the extortioners, as it should. II. The workman or guild abandons the

ground of legality and right the moment he or they attempt to force, coerce, or intimidate, others into uniting in or deferring to their demand. If, for example, any coal-dealer in our City should see fit this day to advance the price of his coal to \$10 per tun, and refuse to sell for less, he would be justified in so doing. If he could induce every coal-dealer in or near New-York to agree with him not to sell below that rate, they would violate no law by such agreement. But let them go a step further, and conspire to repel or obstruct the receipt of coal by others, and its sale below their arbitrary price, they would become law-breakers and public enemies, and must be dealt with accordingly.

III. It is commonly asserted that Labor is less amply rewarded here than it formerly was. This is not according to facts as we have observed them. We came to this City in the Autumn of 1831, when our country was generally prosperous, taxes light, and public debts merely nominal, and when no considerable war had for over sixteen years wasted the substance of our people. The average rate of mechanics' wages in our City was then less than \$9 per week-in our trade (printing) decidedly less. Now, the average wages of meis. Pork cannot be 50 per cent, higher now than it was then. We doubt that the Woolen fabrics which constitute the staple of our mechanics' wear are at all dearer today than they were in 1831-2; they surely are not 25 per cent. dearer. Rents are considerably higher; but a man may live four to six miles from his work, yet reach it as cheaply and almost as quickly as he then could from a distance of two miles. Many articles have been cheapened by the progress of invention and improvement. For instance: The newspapers sold in 1831 for the present price of THE TRIBUNE did not contain half so much non-advertising matter as, and were got up at a tithe of the cost of, this journal. Yet we pay for labor hereon 50 to 100 per cent. more than was then paid for similar labor.

IV. There is, and ever must be, a strong current of labor setting toward the cities. Wisely or unwisely, almost every young man in the country would like to spend a year or so in a city, whose theaters, concerts, processions, celebrations, splendid edifices, &c., &c., excite his curiosity and attract his regard. A capable, efficient, diligent mechanic, being single, can earn more and obtain more enjoyment in a year in a city than in the countryat all events, he thinks he can. And, so long | complished in the Nineteenth Century? as human nature shall remain what it is, every

to the cities. V. With marriage and children, there comes man can live sumptuously will barely and fru- long, into general use. gally support an average family. When his children who can earn nothing number half a dozen or more, the mechanic, unless he has saved something in former years, can barely exist when in full work, and is a pauper when out of work. Such, briefly stated, are the conditions under which mechanical labor is per-

formed in our City. VI. It seems, therefore, to us that if the journeymen in any trade are about to strike-a measure which we by no means advise-their only rational hope of success in that movement rests on their ability to induce a very large migration of their members. If, for example, ten thousand of our older journeymen, who find their expenses fully up to their incomes when they do their very best, could be induced and enabled to migrate to the new States, where their labor is in quick demand, and wherethough wages are lower than here-food, fuel, timber, and house-room, are very much cheaper, the projected strikes might have a chance of success. In any other case, they seem to us doomed to inevitable failure, and to prove injurious to the public, but especially calamitous to those who embark in them.

JUDGE THE TREE BY ITS FRUITS. Gen. Wade Hampton, in the course of his

recent able and clever address to the Blacks assembled at Columbia, S. C., says:

assembled at Columbia, S. C., says:

"I do not tell you to trust to professions of friendship alone, whether they come from the Southern man or the Northern. But what I ask you to do, what I have the right to ask of you, is that, as we profess to be your friends, you will give us the opportunity of showing by our actions whether we are sincere or not. If we deceive you, then turn to the North, and see if you can find better friends there. I have no fears of the result; for with is not only does humanity dietate kind treatment, honest dealing, just laws for the colored population, but self-interest demands from us the same course. A stronger prejudice has always existed at the North against your people than here, and it exists still. A curious instance of this prejudice came under my own observation some years ago in Philadelphia. Passing through that city, I had with me two servants, for whom full fare was charged on the railroad; but the ticket agent told me that they would not be allowed to ride in the same car with myself, as the people there 'did not like to ride with negroes.' Bet, 'said I, 'you make me pay full price for them, and only i, 'soil is the nurse of my children.' That makes no difference,' he republi; 'you can't take them into the car.' I told him that I had paid their fare; that I thought them good enough to ride with me, and therefore quite good enough to ride with his fellow effizers, and that they should get into my car. So I brought them in and kept them there."

This is excellent and inst. We thank Con.

-This is excellent and just. We thank Gen. Hampton for his manly, pungent rebuke of Northern infidelity to Northern principles. It was richly deserved, and will do good. And now we ask him to state explicity to

the next meeting of negroes he addresses that, since he visited Philadelphia, an act has been passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania which compels every railroad to carry every sober, decent person who may seek a passage, irrespective of his color, "without partiality and without hypocrisy:" and that this act passed by a strict party vote-every Democrat doing his utmost to defeat it. Will Gen.

but one united with a minority of the ranged for service on board the Prince Romblicans to reject the (strongly ite- Jerope, Prince Napoleon's yacht-not to

of our State be now entranchised.

The Commercial asks: "The Republicans having a three-fourths majority in both Houses, why were they not 'enfranchised t'" Answer .- Because all the Democrats but one voted that they should not now be, while a minority of the Republicans voted with them to the effect to refer the question of Negro Suffrage to the impending Constitutional Conven-

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Nineteenth is already most conspicuous among the centuries for those great inventions which minister to the wants of mankind. Threetenths of it still remains; and the leaders of progress in science and the arts are more numerous and active than ever before. It is certainly far from impossible that many who are now living may witness products of genius yet unthought of, which, for usefulness, may be ranked with the Locomotive, the Telegraph, and the Photograph. Indeed, we are not visionary in believing that we are already advancing into the shadow of something which may be as admirable and useful as any of them. Recent advances in science seem to indicate plainly the path which promises to lead to one of the most beneficent developments.

It has been demonstrated that what we call Light, Heat, and Electricity, and supposed to be peculiar kinds of matter, are, after all, only forms or modes of motion-that the motions which constitute their peculiarities have no greater differences among themselves than the motions of our ordinary machines. It has been demonstrated that they may be converted into each other-that either of them may be converted into ordinary motion-and, conversely, that ordinary motion may be converted into either of them. In other words, their production and operation involve simple questions of mechanics. The precise amount of mechanical force required to produce heat and electricity have been exactly and mathematically determined. Thus, the force of the falling of a weight of one pound a distance of 772 feet will produce heat just sufficient to raise a pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. This exact transformation of falling force into heat may be accomplished with the greatest ease. The converse, however, we have not yet reached in practice. In our attempts by the steam engine to get heat into ordinary useful motion, we practically realize only about five per cent. of what we strive after. It is possible that, before the Nineteenth Century closes, we shall learn how to secure all, or nearly all, of that 95 per cent, which now escapes us. When we have that knowledge, one pound of fuel which we use for generating power may have its present value multiplied nearly twenty-fold. The labors of scientific men, within the last

five years, have developed methods of transforming ordinary force into electricity. When these methods are put into the most practical form, we shall have electricity so cheap that its applications may be multiplied a hundred

Practical results have not been so fully obtained in attempts to transform mechanical force into light. But what we know is sufficent to fill us with the most exalted expectations. The possibilities are too bright even for dreams. The precise amount of force required to produce a given degree of light has not been determined, mainly for the reason that it is so small that it cludes our measurement. It is asserted by savans that the strength of a child would be sufficient to turn night into day for the City of New-York, provided that strength were wholly converted into, and should reappear as, light. May not this be ac-

But, concerning Electric Light, wonderful things are already accomplished facts. have transformed force into light through the medium of electricity, and the process has been a decided change. The wages whereon a single a success. Such a light promises to come, ere

Thorough experiments in France and England, and official arrangements for tests in the United States, indicate the importance attached to electricity for illuminating lighthouses. The results at Cape La Heve on the French, and at Dungeness on the British coast, prove that, in clear weather, the electric light is visible seven miles further (27 miles against 20) than the best lights ever before shown at those points; while the advantages are still greater in thick weather; as its density, whiteness, and brilliancy, enable it to penetrate fogs that almost totally obscure other lights. The successful experiments of the French Lighthouse Board, corroborated by the British experiments, may well encourage our American Lighthouse Board in the tests about to be instituted in this country, especially as the difficulties which cause the British authorities to hesitate about introducing the electric light generally along their coasts ("lest their heavy machinery might break down"; are understood to have been overcome by inventions of American genius.

It may be added that the brilliancy of the Electric Light will actually throw shadows from the flames of street-lamps on a wall distant about 1,500 feet, and that it surpasses sunlight in photographing-effecting the object in onethird of the time required by Sol himself. Some of the British photographers now use the Electric Light at night for much of their work, especially for copying and enlarging picturesa profitable part of their business.

The occasional working of the Atlantic Cables (both being thrown into one circuit of nearly 5,000 miles) by the infinitesimally small battery in a lady's thimble has so utterly revolutionized the notions of electricians and telegraphers concerning the power required for working that vast telegraphic circuit, that intelligent people are now scarcely surprised at the latest assertions concerning the illimitable resources for cheaply generating Electric Light, and the quality of that light compared with solar light. The electrical display on top of the Massa-

chusetts State House one Fourth of July night, which shed a flood of light that enabled people to read newspapers on Boston Common, was useful in indicating what may be profitably done by apparatus less clumsy and less costly. So also with the "weighty machinery" that produces brilliant results in fog or clear weather off the Dungeness Lighthouse on the British coast. Simplify and cheapen the mode of effecting such results, and what is there to prevent the general use of electricity in producing light? Why should not our streets and our harbors, our factories and workshops, our offices and our homes, be thus brilliantly and cheaply illuminated, now that American scientific skill has devised certain modes of producing electric light which are claimed to

anch as a vessel, or a coast, for purposes of attack or defense. For such uses, especially in case of fog, this light promises to prove very valuable, as ships at full speed, or lying-to, or at anchorage, can thus be kept free from danger of collisions, and, in battle, the object to be attacked can be illuminated. "However late in the field of practical adapta-'tion," says The London Chemical News, " the "Electric Light, once established on board of a vessel, will become a necessary adjunct to "the marine and transport service," and invaluable on board of the fleet passenger steamers. "The illumination of this same light for railways, at the stations, and the approaches thereto, in tunnels, at curves. and otherwise," says a Parisian writer, " has been the order of the day, and the subject of deep study for some weeks past;" and the experiments on the East Railway of France are said to have been "so successful, that there is reason to expect the best results." Why may not this new light be advantageously

used on locomotives ? -Multitudinous ways will be found for employing a light so powerful, and so easily and cheaply generated; and, profiting by experience of "the way they do these things in France." and in England, our American inventors, who claim to have devised still better methods, can hardly fail to meet prompt and proper attention from people who are annoyed and overtaxed by the effluvia and extortion of the gas companies.

We did The Newbern (N. C.) Journal of Commerce an injustice in misquoting it as having said that "five respectable colored men" voted for Major Jack Hughes. It said "five respect-'able colored gentlemen."

The Boston Journal thus comments upon the recent speech of Gen. Butler:

recent speech of Gen. Butler:

"The Hon. Benj. F. Butler has impeached the press of this country, after some ten days Congressional experience, by the charge that the newspapers of this country do not favor the impeachment of the President, because to use the phraseology of the indictment, 'newspaper people have daughters, sons, nephews, uncles, auuts, and cousins in the Federal offices of the Government.' We know of no reason why the relatives of 'newspaper people' should be ineligible to public office. It may be their misfortune to be connected with such a debased class, but it is not a crime. Gen. Butler knows very well that when giving expression to an opinion, the positions held by the relatives would not prevent the utterance of a sentiment or induce the suppression of a thought. But we do not believe that these unfortunate relatives whe now prevent impeachment, according to Gen. Butler, are very numerous. We know of none in these parts. We are inclined to the belief, however, that Gen. Butler we have the suppression of the suppression of the parts. now prevent impeachment, according to Gen. are very numerous. We know of none in these We are inclined to the belief, however, that Gen. has or has had a second has, or has had more relatives in lucrative public employ than any editor in the United States, and he certainly should not accuse the press of being governed by influences which are so trivial. His charge is unworthy of a statesman, and scarcely pardonable in a man who has seen as much of the press, and is so intimately connected with some of its conductors as Gen. Butler has been in the past."

THE ARION BALL.

In shreds and patches, and particles of many hues in a blaze of light and a conflagration of color, there is pouring to-night, through the open portals of the Acad emy, a living, breathing mass of freliceome masquers, to hold high carnival with the monarch of the night, Arion the Lesbian; for this is the natal night of the first muician, Arien, of the magic and wonderful lyre, who charmed the dolphin, was thrown into the sea, and afterward came back to Cerinth with a vengeance peculiariy

ward came back to Corinth with a vengeance peculiariy antique in its nature.

The night is full of song and music, and the reverberations of drums, trumpets, and bass viols fill the cars of the crowds in the streets with fladsome utterances, wafted through the tremulous window panes of the Academy across the Erroufs of silent houses, and into the dark depths of the might, telling of gathering of dames and cavaliers. You may enter from the foyer of the house on the stage, and having an artistic eye, will perhaps be struck with the brilliaucy of the picture as a whole, but even the details are pleasing. There is an energy of tone and an earnestness of coloring in the dresses of the figures on the floor worthy of Salvator himself. There are no decorations visible—it would be too garish and full of brick-dust and pigment, this ball of the Arion Sangerbund—were the thready and flaky redsit be obscured by absurd decorations and analyticity of ribbons and upholatery. At 9 o'clock the zenithof the picture is touched. The bexessing a wealth for beauty, and a molten, mantling sun of color and fire, with ripture is touched. Ene podespines and fire, with rip-and a moliten, manthing sun of color and fire, with rip-ples of scarles, patches of green, bars of purple and spots of purest white, to shine upon the forms of noble-looking women in diverse costumes to crown the effulgence of

women in diverse costumes to crown the effulgence of the giorious scene.

The ante-rooms and passages are brilliant and overflowing with the warmth of womanly tenderness and the gallantry of firm manhood. For a few moments, which seem a century to the dawdling fashlombles in the boxes, the luminous space in the radius of the gloomy orthoson curtains is bleak and bare into the absence of form and want of animation. In the meantime the theater fills from the lower tier of boxes to the frescoed dome. It is 10 o'clock, and the newly risen walls of the curtain rises slowly, and necks are bent and eyes glance inquiringly into the space behind the ascending curtain.

A vista and perspective full of motion and glowing with the radiance of a tropical conservatory. Hexes and structure, with orange flowers of soft Italian clime and over all the silvery spray, and despening hues of a Summer sunset flooded with the sulphurous bine of an evening on the rock-bound convent and castle-crowned river Rhine. A procession emerges in gallant array and with medieval method and solemnity into the void and vacuum on the stage. Two bipeds, tortured into the semblance of butterflies, followed by a sorry Anak in his garlo of the Culrassiers of Frederich Wilhelm the Second, bearing aloft the new colors of North Germany on a lofty pole, and then a Captain of the Guards, John Sito Hundi, in steel plate armor, with snowy cont with saker dangling and clinking against his white freek coat and lunge black top boots. With him the Oberst comes, 24 of his squards with a lentenant on the flank, saber, great and mustaches curled to an extremity of physical endurance, all furbished and costumed as the commanding officer. Again a burst of trumpets and the triumphant top boots. With all leutenant on the flank, saber, great and mustaches curled to an extremity of physical endurance, all furbished and costumed as the commanding officer. Again a burst of trumpets and the triumphant blare of brass instruments in the Sacred March of the Prophet, and we have a jolly crew of monks of the Capuchin Order, with russet garb and cowls slung back from gray pates, baid with extremity of hard tireing and tolling nights in lonely cells. In the corner setting back from their jolly and rubicund visages you may, however, observe flanks of Burgundy and jars of Metheglin, and at their waists are hung with holy mockery, flitches of bacon, bones of beed, lumps of bread, fleshy and oily looking pike and turbof from the convent streams and other good things of his life. Here you may see them all, sacrist, cellarer, prior, almoner and headsman, lecturer and keeper of the monastery gate. A jolly crew, by their antics, and utter disregard of the priors warning winks. All Arion men, Tamers, Baeder, Rucekel, Tryx, Krollpfeiffer, Wipperling, Menckel, and at the close the holy Prior Dring, Menckel, and at the close the holy Prior Triacca, President of the Arions. Then comes a band of musisians in the court costume of the Grande Monarque, blowing right lustily, and a dozen Pierrots, red, blue, orange, and green, with sceeple-rowned hats. Another dush of with music and the triumphal car of Prince Carnival moves forward on nivisile wineds. The car is in the shape of a circular obelisk, with gorgeous streamers hanging, and held by six Columbines on either hand, and at the top sits Prince Charles H. Feldmann, in all the splender of slashed white satin sleeves, glistening with diamonds, ruby colored, velvat point and foolscap, his neck garnished the Order of the Golden Fleece, given to him by liege lord Phillip of Burgandy. Then follows a number of committeemen, some in the characters of Joseph H.'s Court, others as mousquetaires of Lous XIII. There are twelve Harlequins and a ludicrous target-bearer who create

des. Faster and faster the whirl of excitement grows apace Faster and faster the whirl of excitement grows apace and the floor is now a living, swaying, breathing mass, fit type of the pure loving grotesque German characters. A thousand rays descend from the gas chandeliers rendering the floor and masquers luminous with a blaze of light, and the hurly burly tunultuous heavings of the dance begins. The cycobecomes wearied of this dazzing radiance, and looks for recognizable features instead of motley costames. It is a convenient place for hobnobbing, and here you may see Bennett of the Henrietta and and Stewart Taylor of the Vesta, who sailed the sait seas over in quest of notoriety, and Lester Wallack and John Hoey, and Hurbert and Young of journalistic renown, and Russell, the inexorable magistrate, and Lorillard, known in these days to all who take snuff plentifully, and Thurlow Weed.

chanics in our City: are not below \$18 per week. True, the cost of living has considerably in-WHARFES AND PIERS. creased meantime; but not nearly so much as The bill which is intended to regulate and 100 per cent. Coal rose to \$16 per tun in the improve the detestable Wharves and Piers of Winter of 1831-2, and was higher, on an aver-The Committee having charge of the Customour City, which passed the Senate with barely House investigation report that they have not age, thirty to thirty-five years ago than it now two negative votes, is expected to come up to been able to conclude it, but that Mr. Smythe

> provides for high salaries, cut them down; but, if New-York is to remain a seaport, let her have Piers and Wharves that Algiers need not be ashamed of. And that such cannot be had through the instrumentality of our City authorities, let the Wharves we have, let the

bear witness. In 1854, the total Imports and Exports of the United States were officially valued at \$536,000,-000: whereof \$278,000,000-more than half-were made through this port; while in 1865, out of a total of \$571,000,000, the Imports and Exports of New-York were no less than \$429,000,000. At this rate of increase, New-York must soon engross seven-eighths of our country's foreign

The following Custom-House returns indi-

Years.	Imports.	Ernert4
1843	\$50,308,526	\$23,440,326
1853	178,270,999	78,206,290
1863	The second secon	219,256,303
		270,238,608
1864		
1865	210,644,714	209,845,809
1866 (9 mos.). 235,738,667	198,285,000

For this enormous and constantly increasing

The Senate of our State has defeated-30 to 7-the bill authorizing the construction of the Metropolitan Transit (three-tier) Railroad. No ponents of the Cross-Town and Broadway Surface Railroads-and to spite the Governor